

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held at Alliance, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1855.

The President of the Society, Abraham Brooke, having called the meeting to order, the exercises were commenced by singing, "We are coming."

The following named persons were appointed to nominate such committees as may be deemed necessary for the conduct of the meeting, and to present a list of officers to serve the society the ensuing year:—James Barnaby, C. S. S. Griffing, S. B. Brown, Isaac Brooks, W. E. Parker, Sam'l Harris, Rachel Trecoet.

On motion, James Barnaby was appointed to report the discussions and speeches of the meeting for publication in the Bugle.

Isaac Trecoet offered resolution, No. 1, which being seconded, was adopted by the meeting. Pending its discussion, Committee on nominations reported the following named persons to constitute a

BUSINESS COMMITTEE—M. R. Robinson, S. S. Foster, M. J. Burleigh, A. M. Powell, Jacob Walton, M. F. Morse, Hannah L. Brooks, Jas. Barnaby, Wm. E. Lukens, John M. Holmes.

The discussion of resolution No. 1. was then resumed, and endorsement offered by S. S. Foster, S. Myers and Edward Patterson. On motion, it was referred to Business Committee for consideration and revision.

Business Committee reported resolutions No. 2, which were advocated by A. M. Powell of New York.

History records the chief actions of the two most prominent classes of abolitionists, who have agreed in the world, we mean the one class which attempted to abolish slavery, and the other which aimed to emancipate it from the world. The first are universally condemned, while the latter are held in grateful and enduring remembrance.

The discussion of resolution No. 2 was resumed, and continued until the hour of adjournment by S. S. Foster and E. Pardee. On motion, adjourned.

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28th. Morning Session. The reading of resolution No. 6 was called for by A. M. Powell, who spoke at some length in its advocacy.

The Finance Committee proposed taking contributions in behalf of the cause, and the meeting was addressed upon the need of funds, and the duty of the friends of liberty contributing liberally by Jas. Barnaby, M. R. Robinson, and H. C. Wright after which, H. C. Wright, Barclay Gilbert and others discussed the subject matter contained in the resolutions reported by the Business Committee.

Business Committee stated they had not amended or reconstructed resolution No. 1, but they handed it to the Secretary, that it might be called up by any one wishing to do so.

Afternoon Session. The Treasurer presented his report, to which the report of the auditing Committee was annexed; on motion, both were accepted.

The meeting was then addressed by J. E. Jones, Wm. Myers and Mary Greer.

The nominating Committee presented the following report, which was adopted, and the persons therein named elected to their respective offices in the Society.

PRESIDENT—ABRAHAM BROOKE.
Vice President—Benj. Bown, Emily Robinson, Geo. Garrison, W. F. Parker, Christian Donaldson, A. M. Clement, Jacob Walton, Sarah Otis Ernst, Wm. Watson, L. Holmes, Lydia Irish, Marcena Miller, Marcus F. Morse.

Recording Secretary—Benj. S. Jones.
Corresponding Sec.—Marion R. Robinson.
Treasurer—Jed McMillan.

Counselors—Lewis Morgan, Esther Harris, John Gordon, Isaac Trecoet, Josephine S. Griffing, Sarah Bown, James Barnaby.

On motion, the reading of the resolutions reported by the Business Committee, after some slight amendments, were severally adopted.

Financial Committee reported in part—they had collected \$105.75, a small portion of which was on old pledges.

Some discussion then ensued respecting the position of the M. E. Church, after which, the Society, on motion, adjourned without day.

BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Sec.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In reviewing the events of the year which closes with this Anniversary, the Executive Committee find much cause for encouragement, and have only to regret that their means have been so limited and their labors so few. They find in the success of their labors, and in the condition of the anti-slavery cause, the most abundant reason to continue with unswerving fidelity their testimony against all compromise with slavery and all complicity with slave holders.

The last year's experience has added strength to their conviction that to be the most efficient friends of freedom, we must make no concessions to slavery, as having under any circumstances, any rightful existence North or South. We must hold no fellowship with its works of darkness but everywhere by word and deed repudiate them.

As will be seen by the Treasurer's report, our receipts this year are less than usual. Donations and new pledges have been few in number, and many of the old pledges remain unpaid. The contribution of the ladies of the Cincinnati Bazaar, and the vigorous efforts, under most discouraging circumstances of the ladies of the Salem Fair, together with a part of the former liberal contributions of the lamented Asa Davis, which have been made available, have enabled the Committee to keep up their operations notwithstanding the deficiency in the ordinary contributions and in the receipts on subscription to the paper. Though they have been compelled greatly to curtail their lecturing operations in this State on account of this deficiency, past experience having taught them that it is very unwise to suffer a debt to accumulate against the society.

Now that the earth has yielded to the husbandman an unexampled abundance of his treasures, we confidently expect that the friends of the slave and this society, will come forward with more than their former liberality, and put into the hands of the Executive Committee, they are now about to appoint, the means of carrying forward the work in a manner somewhat commensurate with its importance.

The Society will see from the Treasurer's report that an alarming discrepancy exists this year, between the receipts and expenditures of the Anti-Slavery Bugle. Last year the receipts on subscription to the paper were a trifle more than its expenditures. This year they are only between one-third and one-half of that sum, and yet the number of subscribers is not greatly diminished. The deficit has arisen in great part from the delay of subscribers in paying their accounts. The Committee have waited on them with patience, aware of the difficulties of the past year. They should not, however be compelled to wait longer.

It is proper that the Society should be apprised of the fact that if there was not one delinquent, the present No. of subscribers at the present subscription price, would not meet the current expenses by from five to six hundred dollars per annum. And yet the expenses of the paper are far less than those of any other paper with which they are acquainted, of the same size and the same amount of reading matter. The truth is, the price of the paper is too low. Lower than that of most other papers containing an equal weekly amount of printed matter. Other papers published at less, or at the same price are largely occupied with advertisements, or are compelled from daily papers without the expense of setting up the type exclusively for their use. It is exceedingly desirable that the paper should stand self-sustained on its own basis, and not absorb any of the contributions of the society.

These, when swelled to their utmost extent, are trifling, compared with the work to be done in the lecturing field; the publication and gratuitous distribution of documents—and in other departments. When they are curtailed for the support of the paper, a very meager sum is left at the disposal of the Committee for these important purposes. Perhaps it may be well therefore for the friends of the Society and the paper to consider the propriety of following the example of many publishers during the last few months, and increase the price of subscription and thus place the paper in a self-sustaining position.

And we especially commend to all delinquent subscribers the fact that their delinquency has compelled the Committee the past year, to withhold the funds designed for lecturing purposes from the object to which they should have been appropriated and apply them to the publication of the paper and in consequence our agents have been compelled to go to other parts of the country; and meetings and conventions have, during the last year been in Ohio, unusually few.

The Executive Committee have seen during the past year, on every hand, abundant work to do, but unfortunately have been, except to a limited extent, without the means to accomplish it. Wherever the advocates of our radical measures and opinions have gone, their labors have been remarkably successful.

During the last year C. C. Burleigh attended with others, several large and effective Conventions in Ohio. During the last spring, William Wells Brown visited Ohio and spent several weeks in lecturing just previous to the Annual Cincinnati Convention, which was held with its usual interests and good results. Mr. Brown was with us as the Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but sustained by those ever active and devoted friends of the slave, the Ladies of the Cincinnati Bazaar. From the same source the Anti-Slavery Bugle received also a liberal contribution.

Josephine and Charles S. S. Griffing, Rev. Leonard Griffing of Connecticut, James Barnaby and Giles B. Stebbins, have been employed for short periods of the past year as agents of the Society. Mr. Stebbins services were rendered in Western Pennsylvania. The others while agents of this Society were employed in Ohio and Indiana.

A most cordial co-operation in labor has existed between us and the American society and its auxiliaries, especially with the Michigan State Society, with whose Executive Committee an arrangement was effected, that the agents employed should labor within the territory allotted to each, as might upon the whole seem best upon consultation of the committees, and that each committee should be responsible for the salaries of agents for the time they were laboring in their respective localities. As the great majority of the supporters of our Society in Ohio are agriculturalists, and the failure of the crops the last season put it out of their power to contribute with their accustomed liberality to its support, it was thought best that a greater portion of the labor of our agents should be spent in more western fields, where abolitionists were better able to contribute, and would be induced to be more liberal in their contributions, if the labor was expended and its results seen immediately around them. Accordingly Mr. and Mrs. Griffing have spent several months of the year in Michigan and Northern Indiana as the agents of the Michigan Society. Mr. Barnaby also spent several weeks in the same service, under the same direction were also the Agents of the American Society Messrs. A. T. Fox, and C. C. Burleigh. From the accounts we have received from these Agents, as well as from the friends of the cause in the numerous places they have visited, we judge that their labors have been remarkably successful.

The people under the influence of discussion and investigation which their radical principles have never failed to excite, have obtained more correct and enlarged views of the principles and tendencies of the abolition movement. They have learned to understand more thoroughly the depths and subtleties of Slavery, and under the influence of appeals to their consciences, enlightened by facts which they had previously overlooked or misconceived, some have been found ready to abandon a church and a government which gives support and fellowship to the sum of all villainies. Others (more numerous) have been brought onward in an anti-slavery direction, though not yet ready to abandon old institutions which yet to some extent they see to be complicated with evil wickedness. During the past year, more than at any time before, our agents have found the churches, guided by the ministry, to be the bulwarks of Slavery. The ministers, churches, officers and prominent members in the four most prominent denominations—Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Disciples—have volunteered as the opponents, and in many cases the almost exclusive of our agents in towns and villages they have visited. The demagogues of the Slavery loving democracy and old foggy whiggery has stood back in modest silence, while zealous church members and sanctimonious divines have pleaded for political union in slaveholding and the glorious privilege of church fellowship and communion with kidnappers and pirates. They have well nigh monopolized the defence of Slavery and opposition to the advocates of freedom. On the other hand the work of exposing and denouncing those churches which have wickedly become the defenders of slaveholders, and whose members are among their most zealous confederates, has devolved far more exclusively than we desire, upon the Disunion Abolitionists. Almost all other classes of Anti-Slavery men either seek fellowship with those who fellowship slaveholders, or so partially expose and rebuke their crime—or exposing it in one direction, fellowship it in another, so that their rebukes fall either to provoke the opposition or excite the repentance of the guilty.

Abolitionists will not shrink from their duty in this particular, because their numbers are few and their labor great, but they do most earnestly invite, and will most cordially welcome the co-operation of other Anti-Slavery friends, in this indispensable work of exposing the church as it is—one of the chief bulwarks of Slavery.

The American Anti Slavery Society has during the past year commenced the publication and gratuitous circulation of anti-slavery tracts. In the early days of anti-slavery, this method of agitation was vigorously adopted, with incalculably good results, and the Committee hail with joy a recurrence to it, after its long comparative desuetude. The Executive Committee have added one to the excellent publications of the Parent Society; and a Depository has been established at Salem, for the supply of the West. If the abolitionists, with zeal, will enter upon the work of their distribution, supplying in their own localities all who may read them, great progress may speedily be made in enlightening and converting the community to more radical principles of freedom. We are encouraged to find among some of the abolitionists of the West a suitable appreciation of this work. One lady, about to travel to Wisconsin, sends for a large supply, expressing a desire, if possible, "to leave one in every door-yard she should pass on her route. A Justice of the Peace writes, that "for the last time he has sworn to a lie," (alluding to his oath to support a pro-slavery Constitution), and wishing to make some amends for his past support of the cause, he sends money to prepay the postage on twelve pounds of tracts, for circulation among those who had elected him to office. Let others imitate these and similar examples, and let abolitionists burden the mail to circulate their tracts by the pound. It will be more profitable to the "Department" and far more advantageous to the morals and freedom of the country, than to load them with the franked, pro-slavery electioneering matter with which demagogues and office-seekers crowd them. The Committee look with great hope to the extended usefulness of this department during the coming year, and earnestly entreat the vigorous co-operation of all abolitionists.

One method of slavery extension our Southern masters have, during the past year, manifested especial zeal in carrying forward. They have de-

termined to maintain their right to hold their slaves in transit through the free States. During the last season, when for months the Ohio River was not navigable, very many slaves, as we have reason to believe, were carried through Ohio on our railroads. The closing proceedings of our last Anniversary very fittingly gave freedom to one of these, a child of tender years, who was being transported as a slave across our territory, from North Carolina to Tennessee. This emancipated child is now rejoicing in her freedom, and enjoying the benefit of our public schools. Another youth was also released in Guernsey county, soon after, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and two other efforts were made in other cases, without the same satisfactory result. The most remarkable case, however, in our own State, was that of Rosetta Armistead, claimed as the slave of Rev. Henry M. Dennison, Pastor of a Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisville, Ky., and son-in-law of Ex-President Tyler. Soon after the girl's arrival in Columbus, Judge Jamison, of the Probate Court of Franklin county, on a hearing of a writ of Habeas Corpus, pronounced her free; and, as she was a minor, appointed L. G. Van Slyke, Esq., of that city, her guardian. The Rev. Pastor left his Kentucky flock, and proceeded to Columbus, to decoy his property back to slavery. The girl preferring liberty, the Rev. kidnapper procured a warrant from slave Commissioner Pendery, of Cincinnati, and sent two of his kidnapping accomplices to Columbus, who by fraud and falsehood succeeded in seizing the girl and made all haste to drag her on board the cars, and proceed to Cincinnati. Fortunately, despite special plots to the contrary, Rosetta's faithful guardian got on board the same train, and previous to her hearing before the Commissioner, he obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus. The two trials proceeded, the one with a view to establish her freedom, and the other to consign her to slavery. Senator Chase and Judge Walker distinguished themselves as the advocates of Rosetta, and of the rightful supremacy of the Constitution of Ohio over the slave laws of Kentucky; and Judge Parker, who issued the writ, decided, quite in conflict with the recent decision of Chief Justice Lewis, of Pennsylvania, that

"Upon writ of Habeas Corpus issued by Courts of a State, the Court might and would look into the legality of the detention of persons held under process of a United States Court, and if such detention was found to be illegal, would grant a discharge therefrom."

Judge Parker did look into that decision, found the detention under Commissioner Pendery's warrant illegal, and confirming the decision of Judge Jamison, pronounced the girl free.

In contempt of this decision, U. S. Marshal Robinson seized upon the girl by virtue of his old illegal warrant, and brought her before the Commissioner, who contented himself with asserting his Commissioner's Court as superior to all the Courts of Ohio, and then gravely but singularly deciding that Rosetta was free, not even accepting his fee of \$100.

Judge Parker then imprisoned the Marshal for contempt of his decision, in seizing a free person under protection of the Court without legal process. Judge McLean, of the U. S. Court, issued a writ of Habeas Corpus, and thereon released the Marshal from confinement, asserting the paramount authority of the Fugitive Slave Law to the Constitution of Ohio, and of the U. S. Marshal and Commissioner Pendery to the whole judiciary of the Commonwealth. And thus the matter stands, an open question with an excellent basis for future serious differences between the Federal and State authorities. One characteristic feature distinguishes this from the case of Passmore Williamson, now pending in Philadelphia. Judge McLean, the slaveholder's agent for the interpretation and execution of the slaveholder's Constitution, was most prompt and decided in rescuing Marshal Robinson from the consequences of his zeal in serving slavery, and in humbling State authority under slaveholding usurpation, while Chief Justice Lewis utterly refuses to even inquire into the propriety of the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, the friend of freedom, or into the indignity which the Commonwealth has suffered in the outrage upon liberty in the person of one of her citizens. And the whole Supreme Bench are taking whole days to deliberate, not whether they shall release Mr. Williamson, but whether they shall release the State from a gross and barefaced usurpation, and show themselves able and willing to protect the personal liberty of their fellow citizens, for which they especially hold their office; but their grave inquiry of days and weeks' deliberation is whether they shall even issue a writ to inquire into the legality of Judge Kane's high-handed outrage against justice, when even his weak and ridiculous pretence therefor has been swept away, as is manifest to all the world, friends and foes of freedom.

And this is the last, and a very fair illustration of the value of our boasted Union "for the more perfect establishment of Justice, and the security of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The senior Judge of the Federal Court pronounces a slave-catching Commissioner's warrant in authority above the whole judiciary of the State—while Judge Kane, knowing no law of Pennsylvania which deprives slaveholders of their peculiar property when they come into her territory, imprisons a man without inquiry or form of trial—without bail or mainprize—merely for the offence of informing a widow and her orphan children that on Pennsylvania's boasted free soil they are free from the control of their master. When such is the protection which the Union affords to the personal liberty of Northern free citizens, we may be justified in demanding to be released from its support. But when we add to this the inconceivably greater wrongs it daily inflicts upon its three and a half millions of slaves at the South, whom it unites all its members to crush, how earnest and indignant should be our outcry against all such guilty union with slaveholders.

The people of this nation should be aware that there is a systematic and general effort now in progress to establish slavery by judicial decisions and forms of law, not in Kansas,—that work, not without reason, they consider already done,—but in the nominally free States, in spite of their constitutions, their legislative provisions, and their long-standing judicial decisions. Our State citadels are already stormed by the slavery extensionists, and Republicans and all other political men are behind the urgent needs of the case, and fatally neglectful of most pressing danger, when their narrow platforms only contemplate resistance to the slave propagandists in Kansas. Miserable, mistaken defenders of liberty are they, however honest their motives, who when slavery sets up its authority in our States—invasades our very houses, holds and imprisons their inmates, instead of repelling the cry of defiant invasion make every stamp and newspaper under their control the vehicle of announcing their meek intention, not to disturb the constitutional right of slaveholding in the States.

In the political world, the last year has been especially remarkable for the breaking up of old pro-slavery associations and the organization of new, with partially anti-slavery principles and purposes. The intolerable outrages of slaveholders through the general government, upon the property, liberty and rights of the people of the north, have at length aroused them to some show of resistance. The newly organized Republican party, arraying itself as it does against Slavery extension, is an important event, as a majority of its members are from the old parties, which have scrupled not to serve however infamous in behalf of Slavery. But the all prevalent pro-slavery power is manifest most lamentably, in the sacrifices which the more anti-slavery of the party with others are compelled to make to the reigning national Divinity. They are compelled as members of that party to sink their abolitionism, to forget the fugitive slave law and all the other national outrages of slavery, to ignore the slave's cause—to take sides with the slaveholders in all of the organized States of the Union by conceding their constitutional right to their slaves, at the same time avowing their determination to sustain the Constitution and Union, thus solemnly compromising away the sacred rights of justice and the liberty of the slave. While therefore we look upon the combination of a large number of people, hitherto pro-slavery for the restriction of the system, as hopeful and encouraging, our expectations are small of the ultimate good which the party can accomplish while thus yielding strength and power to the enemy.

In these mischievous concessions to the slave power by its declared enemies, we see new evidence of the utter impracticability of taking, and the absurdity of attempting any thorough and consistent anti-slavery political action under a national Constitution as pro-slavery as the Republican party admits cure to be. And the Western Anti-Slavery Society, has in this development, new occasion for remembrance against this concession to our national iniquity, and new occasion to call upon all who would not be partakers of the iniquity, to come out from among those who trade in "slaves and the souls of men" and to cry aloud and spare not, against the incongruous and absurd union, of despots and Republicans for the "establishment of liberty."

To seek with eagerness of purpose and unceasing fidelity, with the ceaseless vigilance of love and the uncompromising sternness of justice, the emancipation of every American slave—such is the work of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; to tell they are called to address themselves with new vigor and self denial for the coming year.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

No. 2.
Resolved, That in assembling again to consider our relation with the oppressed, and our responsibility arising therefrom, we desire to place ourselves as nearly as may be in the slave's stead; to see with his vision and to feel with his instincts that we may be enabled to perceive clearly, and to expose faithfully all those various and insidious influences with which a hateful and oppressive oligarchy has surrounded our people, compelling them either knowingly or unwittingly to subserve its tyrannical purpose.

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery movement comprises more than opposition to the Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the refusal to admit new slave States into the Union, or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; it contemplates the annihilation of the principles of chattelism, the reestablishing of that public sentiment which now acts itself out indifferently through pro-slavery laws, or without such laws, and which can only be effectually reached by an appeal to the moral principle in man's character.

No. 3.
Whereas, the system of American Slavery is a system of remorseless cruelty, unmitigated injustice to the slave, debasing and demoralizing to the master, corrupting and dishonorable to the nation and unwholesomely defiling the laws of the Government of the Universe, therefore

Resolved, That immediate repentance and unconditional emancipation is the duty of the master, of the nation, of the church, and of all associations and individuals who in any way contribute to fasten his bonds.

No. 4.
Whereas, Our national confederacy was originally formed by a concession to justice and liberty, their monstrous claim to hold and treat human beings as chattels, therefore

Resolved, That it is wicked and infamous in its original organization.

And Whereas, more than sixty years of experience in this Union has proved its worthlessness to protect the personal liberties of those already free, and only adapted to perpetuate and extend Slavery, therefore

Resolved, That it is the right, and the duty of each and every non-slaveholding State to secede from the present Union, and form a confederacy on the principle of "No Union with Slaveholders."

Resolved, That each man who forms or enters into an alliance with slaveholders, on the principle that the majority shall rule, and the minority submit to, and help execute the will of the majority and that the same rights, privileges and protection be extended to slaveholders that are extended to non-slaveholders, must be by virtue of his position in such a Union, and in such a confederacy, and must be held responsible for the consequences, should the government be directed to the support of slaveholding, slave-catching and slave-trading.

Resolved, That as our only hope of abolishing Slavery, and of securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is in the dissolution of the present Union and the formation of a confederacy based on the principles of impartial liberty, therefore we will do what we can to get the States in which we live, to take initiatory steps for the formation of such a government.

No. 5.
Resolved, That in behalf of outraged liberty and in the protection of our own natural and civil rights deeply imperilled by the atrocious conduct of Judge Kane of the U. S. Court, we DEMAND of the House of Representatives, his impeachment for his unparalleled tyranny in the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson.

No. 6.
Resolved, That the only safe and consistent position for our northern churches is one of entire and unqualified disavowal of Slaveholders both in politics and religion and of uncompromising opposition to the Federal Government, an admitted bulwark of Slavery—a Government which, in the name of Justice and Liberty, and under the forms of law sanctions and perpetuates upon three millions of our countrymen every conceivable crime.

No. 7.
Whereas, the issue tendered by the Republican party, of "No Slavery outside the slave States," connected with its repeated declarations in its platforms and by its leaders that Slavery has a rightful political existence in the States, is an abandonment of moral power and principle in efforts for its removal, and the repetition of a vain and oft tried effort to make peace and effect a compromise between irreconcilable antagonisms—Therefore

Resolved, That we cannot consent to waste our energies or compromise our principles by voting with that party however estimable may be its candidates and however desirable a union of all opponents of Slavery extension.

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the whole house is the exceeding familiarity with which the black servants treat their black masters—evidently giving even the Abolitionist anything at all, without some remark of impudent comment on his want of propriety. The decided preference of the colored natives for the white of the female sex, who can be induced to frequent their society, is an abhorred curiosity.—*Home Journal.*

"ABOLITIONIST"
This is the term of reproach applied to all Anti-Slavery men indiscriminately, and applied to the "unthinking without a due appreciation of its meaning to those who labor to secure the rights of Man. By many this term is regarded as the *plus ultra* of odium and shame. We propose to consider a trifle more. We look into Webster, and find that he defines "Abolitionist" thus: "one who desires to abolish anything."

As judged by this definition, all men are in some sense "Abolitionists," for all men desire to abolish everything which they believe to be wrong. Hence law men believe the law to be wrong. The States law men believe the traffic in slaves to be wrong, and he labors to abolish it; the teacher endeavors to abolish ignorance; the philanthropist labors to abolish the wrongs which lessen human happiness; the christian desires to abolish sin; error from his heart and from his life; the abolitionist endeavors to abolish what he believes to be wrong in governmental policy; the friend of justice strives to abolish the war spirit, and replace it with love and good will to man; the friend of Liberty desires to abolish the evils of Slavery, while the despots and their allies labor to abolish Freedom and free institutions. This last is what has provoked the ruffian attacks of the Missouri upon the rights of the settlers in Kansas, and it is a sympathetic feeling with the despots, to let the Force Administration to uphold the despotic efforts of these enemies to abolish Freedom and plant Slavery on free territory.

History records the chief actions of the two most prominent classes of abolitionists, who have agreed in the world, we mean the one class which attempted to abolish slavery, and the other which aimed to emancipate it from the world. The first are universally condemned, while the latter are held in grateful and enduring remembrance.

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